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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 20.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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TO BE OBSERVED

Preparing for the Annual Feast
of the Holy Ghost.

WORK AT THE MISSION

A Lanai Has Been Built—Decora-
tions—Lighting—Two Bands—
in a Few Days.

Next Saturday at 6 p. m. the celebra-
tion of the feast of the Holy Ghost will
begin at the Catholic mission. The
lanai where the crown will lie in state
and the altar will be erected has al-
ready been built. It stands a little to
the rear of the cathedral.

Promptly at the hour named the pro-
cession will form in the yard. Headed
by the St. Louis College band the black
gowned priests will remove the crown
and flags from the church and place
them in the repository which has been
built to receive them.

In the middle of the building will be
the altar covered with flowers whose
fragrance will mingle with that from
the swinging censers.

Hanging in midair will be the offer-
ing of the Portuguese. It will be an
artistic piece of work. Grapes, bananas,
pineapples and other fruits will be so
arranged as to form one huge, grape,
which is one of the emblems of
sanctity.

In the middle of the room will be a
table set ready for a feast. Around
this, in front of the altar, crown and
flags, the devotees will pass. Anyone,
regardless of sect, may walk the cir-
cle. As they pass the crown they will
lay down their offerings. These will
consist of anything, money, clothes,
fruits and the like. These all go in
the interest of the feast and for the poor
amongst the faithful.

In the shed mounds of the church a
regular bazaar will be held. The offer-
ings will be put up for sale and a
small profit will be made. The money
will be used for the feast. The bazaar
will be in the garden of the church. In
the shed all the gifts will be distributed to
the worthy poor. Six Portuguese and six
Hawaiians being selected to typify the
last supper.

At about 11 o'clock at night whatever
remains in the bazaar will be auctioned
off to the highest bidders.
At 10:30 Sunday morning pontifical
high mass will be celebrated in the
cathedral. The procession will form
again and the crown and flags will be
placed in their usual positions. After
the mass is held the sacred emblems
will be once more carried back to the
repository.

At 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon the
dinner for the poor people will be given.
The Portuguese band, under the
leadership of Father Valentin will play
throughout the afternoon. The mem-
bers have been practising for some
time in anticipation of this event.
After the concert the crown and flags
will be taken back to the church.
The grounds will be illuminated during
Saturday and Sunday nights with
300 colored electric lights.

After New Telephones.

John Cassidy, superintendent of the
Mutual Telephone system, is to get
away for the States by the S. S. Aus-
tralia this afternoon on business for
the company. Mr. Cassidy will be
away a couple of months and will
make extensive purchases for what will
amount to the reconstruction of the
telephone service of the city and the
Island. There will be secured for the
main exchange equipment in the
switchboard department the same as
recently installed at the Waikiki
branch and so entirely satisfactory.
Within three months the telephone
system will be free from "induction"
or other outside trouble. While talking
will be easy over the lines, the office
work will be greatly simplified.

In the absence of Mr. Cassidy Mr. C.
S. Crane, long connected with the tele-
phone service here, will act as super-
intendent.

A Photographer's Trip.

J. J. Williams, the pioneer photog-
rapher, will be a passenger for the
coast by the Australia this afternoon.
Mr. Williams has not made a trip
abroad for some time. He goes chiefly
just now for the reason that he is "run
down" from overwork. Besides get-
ting the benefit of the rest and change
of scene, Mr. Williams will extend his
traveling to the East and pick up
what there may have developed new in
photography recently. He will make
some purchases for his studio here, and
hopes to secure a number of novelties.
Mr. Williams has a splendid judg-
ment in this field, and something will
be expected from him when he gets
back.

The Stock Company.

Honolulu is to have a regular the-
atrical stock company which will play
an extended season at the Opera House.
The star will be Mr. McVay, who took

the leading parts in the performances
of the Janet Waldorf company.
Several of the members of the Wal-
dorf company will not complete the
tour to London.

It is Mr. McVay's intention to bring
some talent from San Francisco, and
with these, together with the members
of the Waldorf company who remain
here, form his stock company. Only
the legitimate drama will be presented.
"Othello," "Damon and Pyrrhus,"
"Julius Caesar," "The Gladiator" will
be included in the repertoire.
The prevailing prices at the Opera
house will be cut somewhat.

Nahiku Officers.

The stockholders of Nahiku planta-
tion met yesterday and elected the fol-
lowing officers:

J. B. Castle, president; J. F. Morgan,
vice president; H. Armitage, secretary;
J. P. Cooke, treasurer; H. C. Austin,
auditor. These, together with W. H.
Hooge and J. A. Hagdon, will consti-
tute the board of directors.

FAITHFUL AGENTS.

Active Work of the Board of Health
Inspectors.

The system of sanitary inspection
under the direction of the Board of
Health seems in its operation to be
complete and effective. Two men are
on patrol all of the time. They divide
the city at Nuuanu street and give es-
pecial attention to Chinatown and the
Japan Sea. Owners of premises are
notified when occupants persist in of-
fending. The inhabitants of the sec-
tions indicated are ordinarily prompt
in carrying out the instructions of the
inspectors. These officials, Mr. J. B. Castle,
Charles and N. P. Jacobson, are doing
to their vigilance and hard work that
the conditions are everywhere of the
nature that can be called "excellent."
There have been no appeals or fines in
this department. The hunting out of
nuisances and abatement of the same
continues right along every day. Chinat-
own and the Japan Sea are nearly as
clean today as they were after the
Citizens' Committee finished its labors
in 1895.

For the removal of garbage from the
whole of the town to the dumping
grounds in Kakaako and Kewalo there
are but two carts and four men. The
consequence is that the boxes filled
with trash accumulate on the sides of
the streets. Executive Officer Reynolds
of the Board of Health, has several times
tried to work reform in this depart-
ment and will in time get it as he
wishes.

Since the military hospitals have
closed there has not been so much
work for the odorless excavator, but a
second outfit for the dredging of cess-
pools has been ordered and will soon
be in service.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Progress in the Championship
Tennis Tournament.

The first match of the ladies' tennis
doubles was played yesterday.
The contestants were Miss Hart and Mrs.
Gunn, and Miss Dillingham and Miss
Lemmon. The victory went to the
former team in two straight sets, 6-3,
6-2.

The games were devoid of startling
features. The rain interfered with fast
playing. At one time it seemed that
the games would have to be called on
account of rain, but the players were
entirely willing to do their part. The
Punahou girls put up a good game, but
they could not make headway against
the play of Miss Hart, who covered
both sides of her court.

Today the championship will be de-
cided. Miss Hart and Mrs. Gunn will
meet Miss Hoffman and Miss Scott.
The contest should be a spirited one, as
the teams are quite evenly matched.

Circuit Court Cases.

In the matter of Charles T. Helm vs.
F. B. McStocker and T. J. Hobron
plaintiff has filed a joinder in demur-
rer and prays for judgment.

Achl & Johnson, attorneys for plain-
tiff in the matter of F. J. Testa vs. J.
P. Kakaowala have filed a bill of costs
amounting to \$39.05. Defendants in
same case have made a motion for a
new trial.

In the suit in equity of Rush Horn
vs. George D. Gear, J. C. Horn, et al.,
defendants have filed a demurrer to the
amended complaint on the grounds
that the bill does not show any equity
upon its face, and that the bill does not
aver or show that an accounting was
ever asked for by plaintiff or refused.
This is a friendly suit.

Plaintiff in the matter of John Kai-
keiki vs. Nalelehuia, ejectment, have
moved for a new trial.

Art League Exhibit.

The pictures for the annual exhibi-
tion of the Kihohona Art League are
all in place in the association's rooms
in the Model block and will be cat-
alogued shortly. Invitations will be is-
sued today for the opening reception,
which will be held Friday evening in
the art rooms.

College Lecture.

W. N. Armstrong lectured in Oahu
College yesterday morning. His sub-
ject was "Manners" and the faculty
and students were greatly pleased with
the address. Emerson and Lord Ches-
terfield were quoted. The peroration
was a characterization of the Christ.

HAS BEEN CITED

Attorney General Cooper is Called
Into Court.

HE MUST APPEAR JUNE 19

Complaint Charging Malpractice Made of Re-
cord—Particulars of Case
Are Detailed.

The proceedings, against Attorney
General Cooper, on the relation of At-
torney A. S. Humphreys, about which
there has been considerable comment
and publication, have been instituted.
This is the first principal document in
the case:

In the Supreme Court of the Republic
of Hawaii, June Term, A. D. 1899.
In the matter of Henry E. Cooper, an
attorney at law and a member of the
bar of this Court, charged with mal-
practice and unprofessional conduct as
a member of said bar upon the re-
lation, information and charge of
A. S. Humphreys, an attorney at law
and a member of the bar of this
Court. (Stamps)

May it please your Honors:
A. S. Humphreys, the relation herein,
gives your Honors to understand and
be informed of the following facts, to-
wit:

I.—That your relation is a resident of
Honolulu and that he was at all of the
times hereinafter mentioned and now
is an attorney at law and a member
of the bar of this Court, and as such
attorney at law and as such member
of the bar of this Court, has the right
to practice in all of the Courts of this
Republic and to appear therein as an
attorney, counselor, solicitor and pro-
curer, in behalf of third persons who may
choose to retain him, for the prosecu-
tion or defense of actions, civil, crim-
inal or mixed.

II.—That at all of the times hereinaf-
ter mentioned Henry E. Cooper, a
resident of Honolulu, was and now is
an attorney at law and a member of
the bar of this Court and that at all of
the times hereinafter mentioned, the
said Cooper was, and now is, the duly
appointed, qualified and acting Attor-
ney General of the Republic of Hawaii.

III.—That as such Attorney General
it was and is the duty of said Cooper
under the law of the land, among other
things, to appear for the Government
personally or by deputy, in all the
Courts of record of this Republic, in
all cases criminal or civil in which the
Government may be a party, or be in-
terested, and in like manner to appear
in the District Courts when requested
so to do by the Marshal of the Repub-
lic or the Sheriff of any one of the
Islands; also to be vigilant and active
in detecting offenders against the laws
of the Republic and to prosecute the
same with diligence.

IV.—That at all of the times hereinaf-
ter mentioned A. L. C. Atkinson
was and now is an attorney at law and
a member of the bar of this Court, and
at all of the times hereinafter men-
tioned was and now is the duly ap-
pointed, qualified and acting assistant
to the Attorney General of the Repub-
lic of Hawaii, and as such assistant
was and is under the official direction
and control of the said Attorney Gen-
eral and was and is subject to the law-
ful official orders and commands of the
said Attorney General.

V.—That at all of the times hereinaf-
ter mentioned Harry P. Weber was
and now is an attorney at law and a
member of the bar of this Court, and
at all of the times hereinafter men-
tioned was and now is employed as a
clerk or assistant to the Attorney Gen-
eral of the Republic of Hawaii and as
such clerk or assistant was and is
under the official direction and control
of the said Attorney General and was
and is subject to the lawful official or-
ders and commands of the said Attorney
General.

VI.—That on the 25th day of April,
1899, one Ah Ngee, duly subscribed,
swore to and filed in the District Court
of Honolulu a complaint wherein and
whereby he charged one Abel Carreira
with having committed assault and bat-
tery upon him, the said Ah Ngee; that
a warrant, based upon the said com-
plaint, for the arrest of the said Car-
reira was duly issued by the District
Magistrate of Honolulu; that said Car-
reira was arrested under and by virtue
of said warrant and his case, after
divers continuances, was finally set for
trial on the 11th day of May, 1899, at
which time he was duly tried and con-
victed of said offense by said District
Magistrate.

VII.—That the complaint of said Ah
Ngee was prepared by the said Atkin-
son, assistant to the said Attorney Gen-
eral as aforesaid and was subscribed,
sworn to and filed by said Ah Ngee
under and by the instruction of the
said assistant to the Attorney General.

VIII.—That the said Atkinson before
preparing said complaint and before
instructing and directing said Ah Ngee
to subscribe, swear to and file the
same, consulted and advised with the
said Cooper, as Attorney General afore-
said, in relation thereto and obtained
his consent to institute said prosecu-
tion.

IX.—That the said Atkinson, assist-
ant to the Attorney General as afore-
said, was present in the District Court
of Honolulu and therein discharging
the functions of a prosecuting officer
when the said Carreira was arraigned
on said complaint; and that the said

Carreira was arraigned on the charge
dictated by the said Atkinson.

X.—That subsequent to the arraign-
ment of said Carreira and before the
day set for his trial, said Cooper re-
quested Atkinson to retain private
counsel to prosecute said case; that
thereupon said Atkinson duly retained
and employed your relation to prose-
cute the same.

XI.—That on the 9th day of May,
1899, your relation was informed that
said Harry P. Weber, a clerk or as-
sistant to the said Attorney General,
would appear as counsel for and in be-
half of the said Carreira, charged with
the crime of assault and battery as
aforesaid; that thereupon your relation
immediately sent for said Weber and
called his attention to the gross ethi-
cal, official and professional miscon-
duct, as well as the legal and moral
wrong of the appearance by the Attor-
ney General or any attaché of his office,
in any Court of this Republic as
counsel for and on behalf of a person
charged with an offense against the
law of the land, and that your relation
intended to make a motion upon the
trial of said cause to prevent the said
Weber of any other person connected
with and under the pay, direction and
control of the Attorney General, from
appearing as counsel for said defend-
ant in said criminal case; that said
Weber stated to your relation that he
was subject to the orders of the Attor-
ney General and was under constraint
to obey the same; but that the improp-
riety of his appearing as counsel for
said defendant had not before occurred
to him and that he would confer with
the Attorney General in regard there-
to.

XII.—That directly after said con-
versation with said Weber your relation
met said Cooper and protested against
the appearance of said Weber or any
one connected with the Attorney Gen-
eral's office as counsel for the defend-
ant in said criminal case and stated to
said Cooper that he designed making
a motion before said District Court to
prevent such appearance; that after
some further conversation said Cooper
admitted to your relation that it was
an anomalous case and that he would
advise the employment of private coun-
sel to defend said criminal case.

XIII.—That on the 11th day of May,
1899, your relation attended said Dis-
trict Court to prosecute said case; that
just before said case was called for
trial A. M. Brown, Marshal of the Re-
public of Hawaii, informed your relation
or that he had received instructions
from said Cooper to allow your relation
to prosecute said case upon the express
condition and upon the express condi-
tion only that your relation would fore-
go, and abandon his right to question
the appearance of said Weber for said
defendant in said criminal case, and on
information and belief your relation
charges that said Cooper did in fact so in-
struct the Marshal. That your relation
protested to said Brown against the action
of said Cooper as illegal and unpro-
fessional, but refrained from making a
motion to prevent the appearance of
said Weber as counsel for the defend-
ant in said criminal case, solely on ac-
count of the duress of the condition
under which your relation was permit-
ted to prosecute the same.

XIV.—That said Weber appeared in
said District Court as the attorney and
counsel of and for the said Carreira
while the latter was on trial charged
with said criminal offense, to-wit: as-
sault and battery, and actively con-
ducted the defense of said criminal
case to the conclusion thereof.

XV.—That said Weber appeared in
said case and conducted the defense
thereof as relation is informed and be-
lieves, under the direction, order and
command of the said Cooper, who had
theretofore sanctioned the institution
of said prosecution as aforesaid, and
had at no time thereafter, so far as re-
lation is informed or believes, with-
drawn such sanction. And the relation
charges that the said Cooper in sup-
pressing relation's intended motion by
resorting to coercive use of his official
powers, did so in his own personal,
private interests and for his own person-
al ends, and not for, but in hostility to,
the interests of the public, to-wit: to
suppress and prevent public attention
to and censure of his conduct afore-
said, knowing the same to be unprofes-
sional, highly improper and illegal.

Relation further charges, that the said
Cooper deliberately persisted in having
his clerk and assistant, the said Weber,
defend the prisoner aforesaid upon the
charge aforesaid, even after the protest
of relation, in order to aid and encour-
age the defense, and to discourage the
prosecution.

And relation further charges that the
said Cooper, by having his clerk defend
said person, and by exercising at the
same time coercion upon relation as
aforesaid, retained and intended to re-
tain control and direction, both of the
prosecution and defense of said cause,
at one and the same time.

XVI.—And your relation charges that
said Cooper is guilty of gross and
scandalous misconduct and malprac-
tice in his said office as an attorney at
law and as a member of the bar of this
Court, and by threatening to deprive
this relation of the right to prosecute
said case if he exercised the privilege
of questioning the legality of the ap-
pearance in said case by said Weber on
behalf of said defendant, has unjustly
and unlawfully abridged the profes-
sional rights of petitioner.

Wherefore your relation doth humbly
pray that the said Henry E. Cooper
may be cited to appear and answer
this information at the June term, 1899,
of this Honorable Court, and that if the
charges herein made be sustained that
your Honors will enter such order and
deal with the said Henry E. Cooper as
under the pleadings and proof may be
proper.

A. S. HUMPHREYS,
Relator.

Hawaiian Islands, Oahu, ss.

A. S. Humphreys, duly sworn, de-

(Continued on Page Five.)

WITH FAST O'S

Runners and Harness Horses for
the Races.

ARE BEING TRIED OUT

Making Record Miles—Promise of Interesting
Contests—The Track—Will
Wheelmen.

During these days that the race
horses at the Kapiolani Park track are
making their trials, or "work outs,"
some fine exhibitions are being given
mornings and afternoons. Those who
are interested in the racers and the
events are keen to hold watches while
trials are in progress. In most cases
the drivers and owners of animals are
anxious to conceal the capabilities of
the racers. Several of the runners are
still mysteries to the rival owners, tip-
sters and touts, and even to trainers.
In rival stables. About all of the run-
ners are said to be showing up well.

Irish Lassie is still a puzzle. Gibson,
the trainer and driver, is crafty with
his pretty pet. W. Wood seems to
fine fettle. He has shown a mile in
2:17 "in a jog." Wela ka Hao (Our
Boy) appears to be stepping better than
ever, and Cunningham is correspond-
ingly elated. The horsemen declare
that Wela ka Hao gives evidence of
having more strength, wind and re-
serve force than any harness horse
at the track. He has done some very
fast quarters, some stanning halves,
and the mile without trouble in about
2:18. Violin, in a work-out since the
match with Directress, has covered the
mile very easily under the record time
of 2:16. Loupe, the big black harness
horse, with a record of many high-
class performances in the States, is
rounding into form. He is being han-
dled with the greatest care, and if fit
on the 11th will do some grand trav-
eling.

The track at the park is now in fine
condition. It is both surprising and
gratifying. When Camp Ohs was aban-
doned, and the New York Regiment
left Camp McKinley, the half of the
race track was like a country dirt road.
Under the direction of Duffee it has
been repaired and worked upon till it
is pronounced just a trifle better than
ever before, though some of the horse-
men from abroad say the turns should
be still higher.

A number of the wheelmen of the
city have expressed a willingness to
train and enter and start if the
Jockey Club will put a couple of
bicycle numbers on the programme.
There has been no wheel racing
since the days and nights of Cyclone,
and two or three events would add ma-
terially to the sport of the day.

The handsome and fast pacing mare
Violin, imported and raced here by
James Quinn, has passed into the own-
ership of Prince Cupid, and will in all
likelihood carry the colors of that gen-
tleman June 11th and thereafter. The
mare is of Button stock and is a true
and notable performer, though only
lately turned to edge. She has shown
a mile in 2:16 in a match, and is be-
lieved to be capable of doing the dis-
tance in five seconds less. Prince Cu-
pid is a great lover of horses, and has
one promising galloper at the track.
In Violin unless there is some grave
accident, the new owner has a prize.
Mr. Quinn parted with Violin with
much regret, and entirely for private
business reasons. The price paid is
said to be but \$1000.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The
Navy Department has been sup-
plied by the cable companies
O with the following corrected
statement of Admiral Kautz's
cablegram of yesterday:
AUCKLAND, May 4.—Sub-
date, Apia, April 27.—Secretary
of the Navy, Washington: All
quiet at Apia. Mataafa and his
chiefs in their letter of April
25th agreed to keep outside
lines prescribed by British sen-
ior officer present and myself
to and observe peace until ar-
rival of the commission. Think
O there will not be more fight-
ing.

The New Bank.
Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane, who is just
now devoting all of his time to the
proposed First American Bank, left for
San Francisco by the Gaelic and hopes
to get through with his business in the
city during a stay of but three days.
This will necessitate telegraphing sev-
eral thousand words to New York and
Washington and even sending some
cable messages. Everything will be
done to advance the interests of the
business in hand. Mr. Lillenthal will
return to Honolulu with Col. Macfar-
lane and then the bank will be opened
without delay. The apportionment of
the assessable stock signed for here is
to be made at San Francisco.

ARE IN FLIGHT

Manila Advises Picture the Rebels in Wild Retreat.

AMERICANS ALWAYS VICTORS

Gallant Charges Made By the Volunteers—Rushes on Trenches—Killed and Wounded.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A cable to the Sun, dated Manila, May 5, 8:55 p. m., says: The charges made yesterday by the Kansas Regiment north of San Tomas were most gallantly executed under the personal leadership of Gen. Wheaton and his staff and Col. (Brigadier General) Funston. The Kansans were full of fight and they drove the enemy almost to San Fernando. Our troops were then recalled to San Tomas for the night to wait the arrival of the wagon train, which had been delayed by the destruction of bridges by the rebels.

This morning Gen. Hale, with two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment and a Hotchkiss gun advanced on San Fernando, his men flanking the town on the right. The Americans were compelled to wade across two shallow streams to reach the town. When they approached San Fernando they found that the main body of the enemy had deserted that place yesterday, fleeing northward. Only a small garrison was left to make a defense. When our troops were in the middle of the second stream, which they had to cross, the Filipinos opened a brisk fire on them. If they thought to hold the Americans in check they were woefully disappointed, for the Iowans, with cheers and shouts, scrambled up the bank of the river and then matters became lively for the Filipinos. Without a moment's hesitation the Americans rushed the position held by the enemy and drove them out. Then they chased them through the town and a mile beyond. It was simply a foot race, in which the lightly equipped natives had the advantage, unless they were hit by the bullets, as many of them were.

When our troops returned to town they found that the church, convent, railroad station and several other buildings had been burned by the Filipinos yesterday and this morning. The town was strongly fortified, and if the rebels had not lost heart they could have inflicted severe losses on our forces before the place was captured. South of town there was a double line of loopholed, zigzag trenches, the construction of which showed good military knowledge. These trenches could easily have been held for a long time against a superior force if the defenders had been willing to fight. The fact that they were abandoned by the main body of insurgents is proof of the demoralization in the Filipino army. There were also several old Spanish blockhouses which could have been utilized for defense, but they were put to no use.

A Spanish prisoner, who was formerly a provincial officer, was left behind when the enemy retreated. He stated that Gen. Antonio Luna, the rebel commander, was wounded in the chest during yesterday's fighting in front of San Tomas. He added that the Filipino troops were completely demoralized and had retreated in great disorder.

Later in the day Gen. MacArthur moved the remainder of his division to San Fernando. The greater part of the residence portion of the town is intact. Many of the inhabitants who fled before or with the troops left all their household goods behind them.

The American casualties yesterday were: Killed—Twenty-two Kansans, Lieut. McTaggart and one private; First Montana, one private; First Nebraska, two privates.

Wounded—Twenty-two Kansans, thirteen men, including two officers; Gen. Funston, hand, slight; First Montana, three, including one officer; Fifty-first Iowa, three; First Nebraska, five; First South Dakota, one.

Gen. Lawton is now at Maasin, five miles from San Miguel. He captured at Balinga a number of storehouses, which, it is estimated, contain a supply of rice sufficient to last the entire army six months.

Gen. Lawton has established his headquarters at Balinga. He has sent Col. Sumner with two battalions each of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments, beyond Maasin, to capture large stores which the enemy is reported to have near San Idefonso.

The Filipino prisoners say that there are many Spaniards at San Isidro and that the main body of native refugees is traveling toward the mountains. The campaign appears to be entering the vicinity of San Isidro. The destruction of bridges by the insurgents necessitates the abandonment of plans to run the railroad trains beyond Calumpit, and wagon trains have been substituted.

The monitor Monadnock bombarded the town of Parangue this morning. Lawton reports capture of over 150,000 bushels of rice and 265 tons of sugar at Baluz. Value of subsistence captured at Malolos, \$1,500,000. Capture of rice and corn belonging to enemy at other points.

ANNAPOLIS COURSE.

As a result of the enactment of the Personnel Bill a reorganization of the Academy course at the Naval Academy, so far as steam engineering is concerned, becomes necessary after the close of the present term in June. For several years a number of Cadets at the end of their third year have been selected for the Engineer course,

and, during their last year at the Academy, specially instructed in branches of steam engineering. All Cadets hereafter will receive the same education, and the engineering course be so arranged that graduates will be given equally as thorough a course as that heretofore provided for Cadets of the Engineer Division. This year's final graduating class will find nearly three vacancies existing in the line of the Navy for every man who passes the examinations. At the present rate graduates are commissioned it will be impossible to keep up with the vacancies unless Congress authorizes an increased number of Cadet appointments annually to Annapolis.

An Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Rosie Roth to Mr. N. Emmett May has been announced. The bride-to-be is the daughter of the late Simon Roth, and is one of Honolulu's popular young ladies. Mr. May is connected with the Germania Life Insurance Company, and is well and favorably known.

TITLE IS HELD

Miss Hart Remains a Champion at Singles.

Defeats Miss Hoffman in the Closest of Contests—Best Playing Ever

See H.

The title of champion of the Hawaiian Islands in tennis ladies' singles still belongs to Miss Hart. But only after the most exciting contest that has been played by ladies in these Islands was it so determined. Back and forth went the tide of victory. For a time it seemed that the honor would be easily retained by the Island girl. But soon the wonderful play of her opponent made it seem equally certain that a new victor would wear the title. The spectators were at a high pitch of excitement. As every point brought out brilliant plays the applause was loud and continuous.

The whole five sets were necessary before either could claim the title. The first rapidly went to Miss Hart. People shook their heads and said the result was easily foretold. But when the next set went as quickly to Miss Hoffman, the enthusiasts settled down to watch the magnificent play. The third set went to the winner of the second. The form showed by Miss Hoffman was surprising. Nothing was too difficult for her. Try as Miss Hart would she could not pass the stone-wall defense on the opposite side of the net. At the conclusion of the third set the same people who had said before that Miss Hart would win easily began to look for a victory for Miss Hoffman. But in the fourth set the champion showed a remarkable change of form. She appeared refreshed and kept her opponent away from the net. Her placing was clever and her drives were true. To the surprise of the spectators she won the set as easily as the first.

The final set now remained. The play had commenced at 4:30. It was now after 6 o'clock and beginning to grow dark. The match belonged to anybody. Back and forth bounded the balls until the score stood two sets and three games all. It began to look as if the contest would have to be postponed on account of darkness. Miss Hart evidently realized this and started in to win. She drove and placed, now in one corner of Miss Hoffman's court, now in the other. The pace soon told, and before the people could realize it the set was over, the match was won, and Miss Hart still held the championship. There was a loud burst of applause. The two players shook hands and then worked through the crowd under a perfect storm of congratulations.

The contest started promptly at 4:30 and was of over two hours' duration. E. R. Adams officiated as umpire, while E. A. Mott-Smith, Clarence Cooke, D. Howard Hitchcock and Frank Atherton acted as linesmen. The scores of the separate sets were: 6-1, 2-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, in favor of Miss Hart.

Old players pronounced it the best contest of ladies' singles that has been played on any local court. It would be difficult to find two more evenly matched players. Hardly a point was won except after a prolonged rally, which would be replete with brilliant strokes. The net play and back-hand of Miss Hoffman were fine. The drives and speed of the champion were features, which, added to her placing in the last set, won the contest. The crowd was large and enthusiastic, there being but few points of vantage that were not taken.

This afternoon the ladies doubles will be played. Miss Dillingham and Miss Lommon will meet Miss Hart and Mrs. Gunn. Play will begin promptly at 5 at the Pacific Tennis Club courts.

Only a small percentage of those booked to leave by the Gaelic secured accommodations.

RECORD OF MAUI EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

A Pointer on the Big Output of Pioneer Mill Estate.

HALF THE CROP NOW OR

Suicide of a Japanese—A Doctor Wanted—Candidates for the Legislature.

MAUI, May 12.—Though there is little interest manifested on Maui in the coming election, and the registration of voters so far has been very light, still there may be some excitement caused by rivalry between different candidates for the House. Attorney George Jones of Wailuku has declared his intention of running, and it is probable that D. H. Kahaulelio and S. M. Kaaukai of Lahaina will also run. It is surmised that Hon. Sam Kaal will soon return from Kona and will become a candidate from Hana district again. John Richardson, Esq., is not a candidate for representative honors, his legal business demanding his whole attention.

There are other aspirants for legislative seats who have not as yet made public their wishes. Senator A. N. Keopokal will probably stand for re-election, and undoubtedly Senators H. P. Baldwin and A. Hocking will be urged to do likewise.

During the 9th a Japanese plantation laborer at Lahaina committed suicide by cutting himself in the throat and abdomen. The Jap died in several hours, despite the efforts of Mrs. Davidson, who did all she could to save the man's life, which, under the circumstances, was impossible. Since Dr. Davidson's departure to the coast for a vacation of several months, Lahaina has had three army doctors, who have come, remained for brief periods of time and been summoned back to Honolulu. For several days past there has been no member of the medical fraternity in Lahaina.

Normal Instructor T. H. Gibson has finished his work in Hana district. His next tour will be on Hawaii.

It is stated that P. McLane of Molokai will soon leave the American Sugar Company's employ to accept the management of either of the Molokai plantations, Lanai, or the new Kamalo plantation on Molokai. Mr. McLane paid a visit to Mannalet during the week. Deputy Sheriff Scott of Wailuku, who has been very sick with grip, is slowly recovering.

The Hana Club has recently chosen the following officers: K. S. Gjerdrum, president; N. Omsted, vice-president; Dr. McGettigan, secretary; George Cooper, manager. A clubhouse in the rear of the Hana store, consisting of a dining room, card room, bedroom and kitchen, is well nigh completed.

A. W. Van Valkenburg has resigned his position as bookkeeper of Hamoa plantation and will depart for Honolulu on the 26th to join the office staff of B. F. Dillingham.

Boyd and Oro's star specialty company, from the Orpheum Theater, Honolulu, failed to come to Maui, though advertised to appear at Lahaina on the 6th and 8th.

The next term of court for jury trials will begin in Wailuku June 7th.

W. E. Shaw has resigned his position as railroad agent at Paia and will soon go to Nahiku.

John Richardson of Maui and S. M. Kaaukai of Honolulu have recently entered into a partnership for the practice of law. They have a new office in Lahaina.

The Schliffer-Higby assault case of Molokai has been postponed to the June term of court to be held in Wailuku.

Pioneer plantation has finished grinding about 6000 tons of sugar, which is estimated to be one-half of its crop.

During Monday afternoon, the 8th, the Makawao teachers held their monthly meeting in the Makawao Government schoolhouse.

Manager S. Haneberg's residence at Olowalu is the most brilliantly lighted house on Maui during evening hours. Including those in the large lanai there are fifty electric lights altogether inside the dwelling.

On the 12th the Board of Registration departed for Molokai per Mokohi.

On the evening of the 5th the Maui Racing Association held a meeting in Wailuku to determine the programme for the races at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, on the 4th of July next. There was some discussion as to whether Maui-bred horses should not be more favored in the matter of events and purses. The schedule of races proposed at the meeting was almost wholly for Hawaiian-bred horses. There will be another meeting tonight, the 13th, to settle the matter.

Weather—Dry, except for a few local showers.

EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

Fort St. Above Club Stables.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service than we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Kokoa Agricultural Co.
The Onomae Sugar Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump & Works Co., Boston.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

TO END THE WAR

Commission at Manila Meeting
With Some Success.

THE POSITION OF AGUINALDO

Says He is Fighting for the Honor
of the Army—Plan of Government
for the Islands Set Out.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Aguinaldo is ready to surrender, and the white flag may be raised by the insurgent army as soon as a message can be carried to him from Manila. President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, cabled the President today information which indicated the readiness of the insurgent leader to surrender and recognize the authority of the United States.

The President has sent the instructions desired.

It is believed here the insurgent reaction is at an end, and there will be no further resistance to the American army.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Aguinaldo's representatives to the American-Philippine Commission have formally admitted the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine archipelago. From a member of the Cabinet it was learned tonight that this admission was made to President Schurman at the conference held by him with Col. Arguella and Lieut. Bernal several days ago. It was in reply to a direct question put to them by Mr. Schurman, and the character of the answer was no doubt as gratifying to the Commission as it was to President McKinley.

As the result of a dispatch sent by Mr. Schurman today, it is the confident expectation of the President that the end of the rebellion is close at hand. This result will not be obtained, however, without concessions which have been recommended by the Commission, and which, by the direction of the President, will be granted.

These concessions contemplate giving to the Filipinos a form of government modeled after that of the United States. The member of the Cabinet who gave the above information said that the Commission had unanimously adopted the recommendation which was submitted to the President in Mr. Schurman's dispatch, providing three departments for the new government of the archipelago—executive, legislative and judicial.

The executive department, as recommended by the Commission, is to consist of a Governor-General, who shall have absolute veto power over any acts of the Legislature, and his Cabinet, formed of leaders among the Filipinos and Americans. The legislative department will be organized as the result of granting suffrage to the Filipinos having proper qualifications. The President will be empowered to appoint members of the judiciary, just as he will be empowered to appoint the Governor-General.

What the Cabinet officer regarded as the best feature of the whole affair was the acceptance of the Commission's proposition by the Filipino envoys. Furthermore, it was learned that before the submission of this proposition to them they had asserted that they did not represent General Luna, but that they represented Aguinaldo.

It is believed that the presentation of the Commission's proposition was in compliance with the request of the Filipinos, who desired to know what the glittering promises made by the United States really mean. The first proposition made by the natives to the Commission was that already reported for the adoption of an armistice, during which the Filipinos proposed to call together their Congress, and through that body arrange for peace. The proposition was refused without consideration.

It was then admitted, the Cabinet officer said, that the Filipino army was too weak to stand against the American force, which was greatly its superior. Aguinaldo, they declared, is not fighting for the independence of the country so much as he is fighting for the honor of the army, and the Filipino envoys thought it humiliating that they should be compelled to lay down their arms without first understanding what the United States proposed to do with them. If the United States persisted in overriding the Filipinos by force, Col. Arguella declared that the latter would retreat to the mountains and would continue for years a guerilla warfare, which would be to the great injury of the United States.

It has been impressed upon the Commission that before the Filipinos are granted peace they must lay down their arms. When they have taken this action and returned to their homes a form of government recommended shall

recommended by the Commission will be placed in operation. The Commission will no doubt make plain to Col. Arguella and Lieut. Bernal that the President cannot guarantee that the form of government recommended shall be continued, but the promise will be made that the recommendation of a government of this character will be made to Congress, and everything possible will be done to secure its adoption. This, in the opinion of the administration officials, should satisfy the Filipinos and bring peace, which the administration, as well as the Filipinos are so anxious to secure.

Travelers in Town.

Among the notable travelers in town today are:

Aboard S. S. America Maru—J. M. Johnson, a special agent of the postal department of the United States, en route to the Orient; Mrs. M. Kingdon, the mother-in-law of George Gould; Dr. S. Genthe, journalist; Consul-General and Mrs. R. A. Moseby, en route to Singapore. Mr. Moseby is son of the famous Gen. Moseby. R. H. Little, Chicago Tribune, en route to Manila.

Aboard S. S. Gaelic—Lord and Lady Chichester, C. F. Gardner, British Consul at Amoy; Sir James Poole of the White Star steamship line; Count von Spree, aide to Prince Henry.

HE WILL RETURN

John Ena Will Not Live in
Mexico Permanently.

Interests Are Centralized in Hawaii—The Sugar Boom—Colony.
Native Sentiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—John Ena, a wealthy resident of Honolulu and vice-president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company of Hawaii, arrived on the Moana with his family and has engaged apartments at the California.

Mr. Ena denied the published reports that he was leaving the Islands with the intention of locating permanently in Mexico.

"It is true," said Mr. Ena, in an interview, "that I am going to Mexico with my family, but only with the desire of benefiting our health. I will remain several months on the peninsula, or what is called Old Mexico, and if the climate does not agree with us we will go somewhere else."

"Incidentally I may make some investments in mining lands or other interest-paying properties. We will assuredly return to Honolulu, as my holdings are centered there, and I would not care to jeopardize them by leaving."

"Everything is booming now at the Islands, especially sugar stocks. We will have the largest crop of sugar this year we ever had. I cannot say as much for coffee, which is a failure, at least on the Hilo side. The coffee planters have sold their lands to a syndicate, which will start sugar to growing on them."

"The natives in Hawaii are anxious for a territorial form of government. Nobody wants the country to be a colony. When the latter question was mooted it met with the strongest opposition. The native population is now practically acquiescent on the annexation proposition, but is extremely desirous that the policy of the United States be to establish a territorial form of government in Hawaii."

ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The converted gunboat Vixen has been ordered from Norfolk to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to assist the Detroit in the protection of American interests. Orders have been issued also for the converted gunboat Viking to be fitted for service along the eastern coast of Central America. She will be used in making frequent visits to ports in Nicaragua and Honduras, where Americans are being subjected constantly to petty persecutions.

SPAIN'S MINISTER

MADRID, May 5.—The Duke d'Arce, the appointed Minister to the United States, started today upon his journey to his new post at Washington by way of Paris.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism—John Snider, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

THE UNION RALLY

Great Outpouring of the Sunday
School Children.

ABOUT 2,000 IN THE COLUMN

Many Churches and Nationalities Represented.
Banners—Singing—Review—Address.

The Sunday school rally last Saturday was a distinct and unqualified success. With no marbling feature whatever it formed one of the most unique and interesting spectacles that could be seen anywhere on the face of the earth. No better means to typify the church effort for the eternal brotherhood of man could be found than the pageant that marched in front of the reviewing stand. Children of all climes, races and tongues joined together in making the display.

The streets along which the parade was to pass had been strung with banners, and mottoes had been hung from the poles. Over the crossing of Richard and King streets was: "He shall reign forever, and we shall reign with Him." At Richard and Hotel streets was: "Praise the Lord, all ye nations." At the corner of the parade ground a banner with "Put on the whole armor of God" upon it flapped in the breeze. The entrance to Kawaiahao was an arch of palms upon which was displayed "Na mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." Bunting of various colors was draped about the poles along the line of march.

A raised platform had been built in front of the Opera house. This served as the reviewing stand. It was decorated with a liberal supply of palms and bunting artistically arranged. In the stand were the following dignitaries of the church and State:

Rev. H. H. Parker, Kawaiahao; Rev. Timoteo, Kamaikapili; Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Central Union; Rev. G. L. Pearson, Methodist; Rev. W. A. Gardner, Christian; Rev. A. V. Soares, Portuguese; Mr. Long, Chinese; Mr. Tong, Chinese; Rev. Kihara, Japanese; M. E. Rev. Okumura, Japanese Cong.; Rev. S. P. Perry, Kamehameha; Rev. Victor Morgan, Christian; Rev. Azbill, Christian; Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D.; Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D.; Rev. J. L. Leidingham, N. Pacific Inst.; Rev. O. H. Gulick, Japanese work; Rev. O. P. Emerson, Secretary Hawaiian Board; Rev. A. Mackintosh, Anglican Church; Rev. J. Osborne, St. Clement's; Rev. Kitchin, Anglican Church; Mrs. J. M. White, President W. C. T. U.; Mr. H. E. Coleman, Secretary Y. M. C. A.; Rev. Mr. Howe, Seventh Day Adventists; Mr. Goo Kim, Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Mr. T. S. Southwick, President C. E. Central Union; Mr. J. Kumaie, President C. E. Kawaiahao; Mr. S. Kamaikapili, President C. E. Kamaikapili; Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Dunn, President Epworth League; Staff Capt. Merrilweather, Salvation Army; Rev. James Davis, Waikane; S. B. Dole, S. M. Damon, E. Mott-Smith, J. A. King, H. E. Cooper.

The various schools gathered promptly. Stakes had been placed showing the position on the parade ground that each was to occupy. There was no confusion whatever and for this credit is due Grand Marshal Coleman and aides and the various committees in charge. All the children wore white satin badges and every school carried at least one banner. Promptly at 3:30 the cadet band struck up a lively march and the column began to move, over 2,000 strong.

Along Hotel to Richard, down Richard to King, and along King past the reviewing stand formed the line of march. First the band of the Kamehameha Boys swung into view. In their neat gray uniforms they passed proudly by the stand, as if they realized that the day was a notable one and worthy of good music.

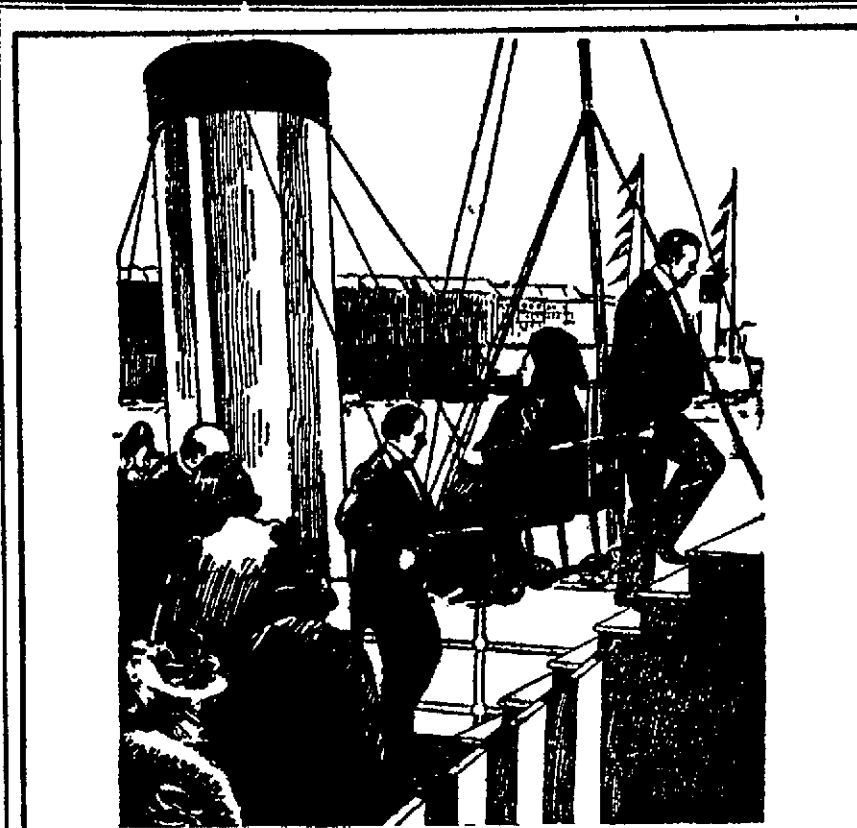
Then came the Sunday school children of Kamehameha and Kamehameha Preparatory D. Kaloi was aide for the former and W. W. Bristol for the latter. A number of banners were carried by them, and with their 180 members they made a good showing. After singing in front of the reviewing stand, the column moved and the Methodist Sunday school came up.

M. Johnston was the aide for this body. They were about sixty strong, and carried a number of beautiful banners. They sang in front of the stand and then gave way to the Kawaiahao Sunday school.

M. Nawaa officiated as aide for Kawaiahao. They carried a large Hawaiian flag together with a number of mottoes. They had about 270 in line and made a good showing.

The Christian Church Sunday school with John Templeton as aide came next. There being about sixty of them, they nevertheless made a good appearance. A number of mottoes, as Buds of Hope, "Gleaners" "Truthseekers," were carried.

The little tots of the Japanese Sunday school followed. A large Japanese flag was carried side by side with a



VICTORIA IN HER PORTABLE CHAIR.
The illustration shows Queen Victoria in her traveling chair being carried from the steamer to railway train when making the annual trip to the Riviera. This chair accompanies the queen on all her journeys of any length.

beautiful banner of the church. Each child had a miniature flag. At a given signal these were all raised and the singing began. They received great applause. Mr. Fukukita was the aide.

The Palama Sunday school, carrying two banners, "God is great" and "God is good," came next. F. C. Atherton acted as aide. The turnout was one of the largest of all, there being about 250 in line.

The Portuguese Sunday school, J. D. Marques aide, bearing a beautiful banner, "Deus e amor," came after Palama. They made a creditable appearance with their seventy-five marchers.

The Chinese Sunday school followed. Their carriage, their uniform and numbers all went to make one of the most interesting bodies in the procession. They carried an elegant banner of green and gold and a large Chinese flag. One little fellow standing near the flag sang with a voice of surprising purity and clearness. Mr. Naste was the aide. After receiving merited applause they made way for the Kamaikapili Sunday school. With but one exception this was the largest body in line, 275 having turned out.

At the head was an elegant banner of green silk with the words "Ka hae o ke aloha" upon it. Their singing was excellent, and was greeted with applause. Mr. Kamaikapili was their aide.

The Central Union Sunday school, nearly 400 strong, came next. A number of banners were carried, the one at the head being of elegant design and rich material. This was the largest representation in line. Benner officiated as aide.

The singing of the Kamehameha Girls' School, which came next, was an attractive feature. They carried rods decorated with red and white bunting. Mr. Easew acted as aide. Waikane Sunday school, with thirty faithful members closed the procession.

From the reviewing stand all the schools marched to the Kawaiahao Church yard, where another stand had been built, profusely decorated with palms and bunting. The following programme was rendered there:

Rally song (tune Hawaii Ponoi)
Lord's prayer
Address—Rev G. L. Pearson
"Onward Christian Soldiers"
Doxology

The schools then marched out in the reverse order of their entrance, the great crowd dispersed, and one of the most interesting, unique and successful celebrations Honolulu has seen was ended.

Rev Mr. Pearson, being introduced by W. A. Bowen, the chairman, said:

I have a friend who was once called upon to speak at a Sunday school picnic. He arose and said "Scholars, what would you do if you got up to make a speech and had nothing to say?" One bright little boy shouted "I'd say amen and sit down." I'm not like that man. I have something to say which I want you all to hear, and I promise you that the "amen" will come in at the place appointed by the committee. I want to congratulate the Sunday School Union on the great success of this demonstration. By your gifts of thought and time and labor you have secured a great achievement which will not only be appreciated by many but must surely bear fruit to the glory of the Master. I congratulate you, officers and teachers, on the evidences which I see of your painstaking devotion to your respective schools. You are engaged in a most important work. None can be more noble nor more fruitful of good results. Constrained by the love of Jesus you labor in the interests of the individual, the home, the church, the state. The field is large, the harvest is ready. He that respecteth his neighbor's wages. May this demonstration awaken greater interest in this important work.

I congratulate you, scholars, on the large number of friends you have friends who prove their friendship by their works. I congratulate you on the fine demonstration you have made today, and upon your interest in the Sunday schools.

I congratulate you upon the fact that you have Sunday schools, schools that have banners and songs and good cheer; that have holy associations, Christian instruction and elevating spiritual life.

I call your attention to the wise object of the Sunday school. It is not to have banners and songs and parades—a great demonstration like this one. These are good, but we cannot have one very often. The best rally may be had fifty-two times a year, when we rally round the Sunday school banners at our churches.

The true object of the Sunday school is not to give Christmas trees and picnics. Some scholars seem to think so, and about Christmas time they go to Sunday school, but soon after they are sick and unable to attend again until about picnic time. Christmas trees and picnics are all right. Songs, swings, games, banners, gifts, cake, pie, soda water, ice cream, who does not like a Sunday school picnic? I hope you all may have one this summer. What about the boys and girls who were ashamed to march with us today, shall we let them go to our picnics? Yes; let us forgive them. As many as will forgive them and invite them to our picnics say "Aye" (A hearty response.)

The great object of the Sunday school is to teach the Bible. Officers and teachers, teach the Bible. Have your scholars learn it. The Bible is the greatest book. It is God's book. Let us teach it.

We teach the Bible because it gives us the true religion. From it we learn of God and how to worship him. We do not bow down to snakes and lizards and toads and dogs and cats and other animals, nor do we worship hideous images carved from wood or stone. We worship God, Our Heavenly Father, who is great and good, who loves us and helps us, who has redeemed us by His son. From the Bible we learn what we should be—pure; not sinful; gentle and kind; not harsh and cruel. We learn what we should do. Do good; not evil; make others better; not worse; "do all things to the glory of God." It teaches us of the heavenly home where God's children shall live forever and it tells us how to get there. Surely this is the true religion, because it makes us better and fills our lives with peace and joy, and the hope of a glorious home above.

The Bible says this religion is the "pearl of great price." It "is more precious than rubies." Pearls and rubies can not make us better, but religion can. It is "the tree of life." Trees give shelter, food, medicine; all this religion is to our souls. May you find the true religion in the Sunday school and then by being faithful to the end of this life you can join the great Rally which John the Apostle saw. There is the golden city, the great white throne where God is. "Ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands of angels" who sing "Worthy is the Lamb to receive power and riches and wisdom and strength and honor and glory and blessing." And all the heavenly hosts, out of every nation and tribe and people of the earth shall join in singing "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever and ever."

Here is the place for the "amen." I want you all, officers and scholars to join with me in saying it.

As many as desire to love and obey God, to live pure and holy lives to do good in the world, to join the great rally in Heaven, say "Amen" (A loud and prolonged "Amen")

This rally was the conception of Theo. Richards and its success due in a very large measure to his hard and earnest work.

MORE TRAINING SHIPS.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Rear Admiral Crowninshield has obtained the approval of the Navy Department to his recommendation to assign three more vessels to the training service—the Mohican, Hartford and Monongahela. The Monongahela will assume her new duty as soon as she has completed her summer cruise with the cadets. The Mohican and Hartford will be stationed on the Pacific coast.

YANKEE LOCOMOTIVES.

LONDON, May 5.—The Great Central Railway Company has ordered twenty freight engines at the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

If you ever had any idea of indulging in the luxury of a fine Chiffonier. The special offerings in Mahogany and Oak bring the prices of the very richest furniture made down within every body's reach. Surely the prices we are quoting now will meet with your approval.

THE REASON we
talk so strongly about
FANCY CARVED
PARLOR CHAIRS

is because they are
the latest Eastern styles. You
should not fail to see them.

Way back last November
we received a sample lot of

LADIES' DESKS
and TOILET TABLES.

It is needless to
say they did not last a week.
By the Australia, on May 11,
we received a large shipment
of these Desks and Tables.
These are of elegant designs
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Every lady should have one
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As a rule people do not
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anything—they would
prefer to take their own time
—their leisure moments and
shop to see what store keeps
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We believe we have the
best and handsomest line of
Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the
one stated above, about
leisure time, we want you
to see our line at any time
and as many times as you
wish. These are a few of the
lines:

Majolica,
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Bohemian,
Daulton Fancy,
Wedgewood,
(In white and blue,
white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs,
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All in the handsomest and
very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a
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J. T. WATERHOUSE,

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Established 1851. Leaders 1893

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MAY 16, 1894.

IS IT TREASON?

Mr. Atkinson of Boston is unwise and unpatriotic in the opinion of many, in sending papers and pamphlets to the officers of the army in Manila in order to convince them that the Philippine war ought not to be prosecuted. The dispatches state that the administration feels badly about it, and would like to muzzle Mr. Atkinson. Even if it is admitted that he is unwise, and impolitic, he is simply using his legal and constitutional right of free speech, and only the proclamation of Martial law will authorize the Government to disturb him.

"Treason," says the Constitution, "consists only in levying war against them (the United States) or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The statutes also provide for the punishment of offenders. But the aid and comfort must be expressed in an "overt" act. The dog may bark, but must not bite. You may talk about sending guns and powder to the enemy, but there is no treason in it, unless you attempt to deliver guns and powder to the enemy. The palladium of liberty in America is the right to perpetually wag the tongue. It is the theory that political nonsense, like a bad smell in the open air, will soon dissipate itself, and the more you try to confine it, the longer it will last and more offensive it will be.

During the Civil war, Secretary Stanton made some shocking blunders in trying to curb the right of free speech.

When Gen. McClellan was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1864, and during the Civil war, with Lincoln as the opposing candidate for re-election, the policy of the Democratic party was in opposition to the prosecution of the war. The Democratic journals and orators did then just what Mr. Atkinson is charged with doing now. They sent large quantities of red-hot reading material to the men of the army camped on the battlefields, with the intention of securing their votes against Lincoln's policy. As the soldiers had the right as citizens to vote, they also had the right to read and hear Lincoln's majority was only 407,342 votes.

Not the least attempt was made by the administration to stop the circulation of what was called "treasonable matter" simply because it could not be done legally. Of course, there was the usual crowd of earnest patriots and partisan journals that wanted all "copperheads" to be put in irons and chained to the floors of deep dungeons, and the "copperheads" were extremely irritating to the loyal men.

But it is the glory of Anglo-Saxon political life that when the real test of their principles is made, there is always a "saving majority" who keep the ship of state on an even keel, and hold down the excited crowd that madly rushes from one side of the deck to the other, so that at times the taffrail dips the water, or rushes at the helmsman and tries to get the tiller out of his hands. These people really belong to the South American republics, where free speech is held to be rather a dangerous article and must be kept under lock and key by the Government.

Mr. Atkinson can do no harm to the cause of expansion even if he sends carloads of opposition literature to the officers and soldiers in Manila. We have no place in our political system like that of Russia, where the good political papa cuts out of the newspapers, before handing them to the children, all literature calculated to make the children feel uneasy and become discontented. If the American soldier has not sense enough to answer Mr. Atkinson's arguments he belongs to Aguinaldo's forces and ought to have no place in the American line.

HAWAIIAN GIRLS

The excellent paper read before the Women's Board of Missions and published last week in this journal again brings up the serious question of the education of the Hawaiian girls. The paper expresses concern and fully the ideas prevalent here among many good and devoted women on this subject and deserves the most respectful consideration. But there is another view of the case which also demands earnest thought, and, in a measure, conflicts with the views presented in this paper. They must be plainly stated.

The day has passed when these girls can be kept in cradles, and be protected like children from the evils of the world. They must take their chances like white girls, who are tolling and struggling everywhere, and are left entirely to their own resources. They are entitled as a matter of political and social right, to education such as other girls get, and to the best that can be had. After that, to carry

them as wards of a Christian community is unreasonable and fatal to the character of the girls.

The truth is that the excellent women who are educating these girls fail to see the new light of industrial education which is beginning to glow over so much of the Mainland. Are these good women not aware that they take a grave responsibility in refusing to see this light?

The author of the paper suggests that the native girls should be employed as domestics. These good women do not employ them as such, because experience shows that they are not desirable. Charity in the cooking department is out of place. The native girl is inferior to the Asiatic domestics, and there is no rule that imposes on any one the duty to take an inferior article for a good one. Time and again the native girls have been tried in this relation, and, with few exceptions, have failed.

Moreover, domestic service is shunned by intelligent, though poor, girls in America, because it is the meanest of all services as now conducted in Anglo-Saxon countries.

There might be some force in the suggestion as a charitable act if there were no other occupations which can be carried on in the homes of the people, and in which these girls could make comfortable wages, live at home, and be, if they chose to be, in a measure independent.

The Advertiser has from time to time described small industries which may be carried on with reasonable profit, and with hardly any outlay of capital, if the girls were properly educated to follow these industries, such as the raising of flowers for perfumes, the cultivation of the vanilla bean, and many other small industries. But there seems to be lacking the energy, the study and the faith, on the part of those who have regard for the Hawaiian girls, which alone can secure success. There are today negro women at the Hampton and Tuskegee schools who can wisely instruct these excellent friends of the native girls in the needs of the hour.

The friends of these girls must understand the conditions of the times. There is a surplus of native men over native women in these islands, to the number of over 3000. There is a surplus, also, of about 20,000 Chinese and over 30,000 Japanese males in the country. Besides, and it is a serious matter, there is a large number of white men here, whom the native girls prefer to the men of their own race. Can it be expected that these girls will accept domestic servitude under these conditions? or become poor seamstresses?

The problem is a perplexing one, and must be solved on new lines. All that can be done by the wisest philanthropy is to give these girls the best industrial chances, and then if they refuse to accept them, it is the decree of Providence that they and their race must pass away.

It may be said that this is a cold, a heartless view of the case. It is not more so than the view which Christian philanthropists take of the destruction by shot and shell of Filipino women and children, or of the lives of millions of tolling, half-starved women and children in Christian lands. When that is done which, not a merely religious sentiment dictates, but that which the largest knowledge of the secular education of the weaker races, and of ignorant people, directs, then the obligations are discharged. Has that knowledge been obtained? Are these native girls educated as they should be educated? Of the four thousand ways of making a living in civilized lands how many have been opened to these girls? If they have not, why have they not?

SHALL WE ELECT?

Some people in town ask the question and it is also asked by the Coon-Cat Avalanche. Why should the September elections in Hawaii be allowed to take place? The reason for asking the question is, that it is assumed that any legislature elected will be abolished by the organic law which will be passed for the government of this territory.

If those who ask the question would read the annexation act they would see that it clearly provides for the enforcement of our municipal laws until Congress acts otherwise. These municipalities require an election of members of the Legislature in September. Now, if the Government here or the Executive in Washington can alter or nullify a law of Congress however useless or absurd that law may be. The annexation in the matter of municipal government has been and must be pointed out by President Dole that until Congress acts the Hawaiian municipal laws must be enforced.

The election of the Legislature at the present time would seem to be an unnecessary expense. But the probabilities are that it will be in session before Congress enacts any organic law. That event owing to the general debate on colonial and territorial matters, may not happen until late in the season.

GET PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S ORDERS.

If Mr. Dole and Mr. McKinley follow the advice given to them by the Coon-Cat Avalanche the time of both will be taken up in asking and giving instructions about the conduct of affairs in Hawaii.

As the annexation act provides that the powers of this Government shall be "exercised in such a manner as the President of the United States shall direct," this journal insists that President Dole must consult President McKinley. The act makes no distinction between the exercise of a duty concerning small things and great things, and, therefore, if President Dole really ought to consult the Federal President at all, he ought to consult him in every matter. The act itself leaves him no alternative.

As there are a multitude of matters about which President McKinley has given no directions, including the matter of elections to the Legislature, there appears, according to this luminous construction of the act, as expounded by this journal, a legal obligation upon President Dole to get the advice and direction of the President at Washington in executing our municipal laws.

It can be readily seen how interesting, if not embarrassing, this judicial construction would work.

President Dole would keep the wires hot in telegraphing between San Francisco and Washington for advice about his duties. A few samples may be given of the many dispatches that would be sent at the instance of these patriots:

President Dole to President McKinley (forwarded by mail to San Francisco, and wired to Washington):

"Charter wanted for a new sugar company. Shall we grant it?"

"Bridge down at Wailuku. Shall we rebuild it?"

"Shall the band play on Sunday in Emma Square?"

"Important question up about bedding for Government mules. Shall it be straw or sand? Answer at once."

"Patriots want you to come out and run things as the law requires. Expect you to come out by the next steamer."

"Important. Dead dog in Liliha street. Dispute between Board of Health and police as to power of removal. Dog smells bad. Answer without delay."

"Important to know how many Japanese to let in. You don't say. People round town say you are neglecting your business. Act says you must direct affairs here."

"Fight at Kahuku between Chinese and Japanese. International affair. May bring on war. What shall we do? Can't you come out?"

"Where shall we put cemetery? People say we are kept waiting while you are fooling with the Filipino business."

"Difference of opinion in the Cabinet about the value of a taro patch. You have sent no directions. Members of the Cabinet refuse to act until you are heard from. Read the annexation act and get a move on."

"Important. Hawaiian laws require election. Can you suspend laws? If so, where do we stand? If you have power to suspend laws, what are our rights? All the lawyers say you can't. Effect of climate on lawyers curious."

"Want to put in expensive sewer system. Can't act without your direction. No reply received about power to remove dead dog. Smells worse. Act says our powers are to be exercised in such a manner as the President of the United States shall direct. Please direct. Much opposition by the press to our acting on dog without instructions."

President Dole is hopelessly committed to simply enforcing the laws as they stand. He should resign at once and be succeeded by a person who will administer the laws on the lines indicated in the foregoing correspondence, and so meet the approval of the Coon-Cat Avalanche.

THE IDAHO STRIKE.

The strike and the destruction of property in Idaho is another illustration of the effect of the uneven development of a community. In the desire to obtain sudden and great wealth all the conditions for securing social safety are neglected. Mines are opened and a crowd of roughs and irresponsible miners are invited to work them. These men are without families or social ties as a rule. No effort is made to create well-ordered communities of families so as to have law-abiding people. Although many of the mines are profitable the owners who are generally absentees, prefer to use the earnings for their personal advantage instead of spending a part of them in building up civilized communities. The result is the tyranny of the unions and the slavery of the owners. The despotism of the miners is as virulent and cruel as that of the Turkish officials. While the flag floats over the property and all join in singing "Sweet Land of Liberty" the unions treat life and property with indifference. No

man dare testify against these lawless men. The foul murder, last year, in Idaho, of one Hawaiian born, by a large gang of "union" cutthroats who were American citizens, has not been avenged. The law is trampled upon.

This is only a temporary condition of things. There will be, without any doubt, an evolution into a better state. But is it really necessary that there should be such despotism and even martyrdom? Or, shall we be philosophers and regard outrages as only aspects of our national growth, just as we regarded the murder of the settlers in early days, by the Indians, as one of the stages of evolution.

The experience of the majority of mining towns shows the danger of carrying on industrial work by men with out homes, of men who can, and will, commit crime and get away, without much risk of punishment. Public opinion is made in the mining towns by the miners, and public opinion made by a floating population is neither wise nor safe.

DEFENSE OF CRIMINALS.

One of the absurdities of the administration of justice, a traditional absurdity, is the practice, on the part of prosecuting officers of charging a person with crime, of putting him on trial, and then offering all the evidence that tends to show guilt, and refusing to offer the evidence which shows innocence. It is just as important that an innocent man should not be convicted as it is that a guilty man should be convicted. But the crude, barbaric practice is, for the prosecuting officer to offer all the evidence that will convict a man, charged with offense, and then leave the man to protect himself, or assign him counsel if he has none. The poor man is at a great disadvantage, and the rich man, even if found innocent, is left to pay the expenses of his own trial. The State says to a man, "You are assumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty," but the State, having charged him with crime, makes no effort to aid him in proving his innocence, and practically assumes that he is guilty. If an innocent man is convicted, it is called an outrage and a miscarriage of justice, but the State gives him no aid in establishing his innocence. It seeks to punish crime, but, by failing to assist in protecting the innocent, may become party to a miscarriage of justice.

One of the reformers suggested some years ago, that while the Government should prosecute those charged with crime, it should also have a department of defense, whose business it was to see that every person was as well defended as he was prosecuted, that is, the evidence on his behalf and the conduct of his defense, should be as ably conducted as the prosecution. It is then left for a court and jury to decide the issue.

The recent trial and conviction of a tax collector for assault upon a Chinese boy does not do any credit to the Attorney-General, if the facts as given in this paper are correct. The Government is, of course, bound to defend its officers, and protect them in the discharge of their duties, but the Government should carefully ascertain the facts of the case, when there has been an assault, and if it is justifiable refuse to prosecute, and if it is not justifiable, leave the officer to make his own defense. When Mr. Weber, an attaché of the Attorney-General's office, appeared in court, what was he there for? There must have been some motive in directing him to be there. Perhaps the Attorney-General intended to make the case one of the great State trials in Hawaiian legal history, and Mr. Weber was sent to watch it.

As the case involved an issue between a couple of men not conspicuous or rich, it was not really treated with due consideration by the Attorney-General. It is said that his conduct will be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Pending this review there should be a suspension of public judgment.

A HEAVY BURDEN REMOVED.

The man who carried the heaviest burden in America is President McKinley. The responsibility of ascertaining and executing the wishes of seventy-five millions of people was laid on his shoulders as the executive of a democracy, and he could not shift it. The needle of his compass steadily pointed to the pole of the popular will. To ascertain the will of a vast and scattered population subject to impulses, and to change of sentiment, a will not governed by reason so much as by inherited instinct, was no easy task while the extreme sins of both parties were intolerant and undivide.

These conditions placed upon him a grievous burden. He has carried it as Washington would have carried it, as Lincoln would have carried it. The white flag of Aguinaldo is a banner of light to him. It was not a question of military and naval power. He had at his command all and more than he needed. Cries from the irrepressible, for conquest, he did not heed. But he

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Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

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possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

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was conspicuous every hour that Liberty stood by his side in the chambers of the White House, and her eye followed his pen over the dispatches.

There never was a moment in which he felt that the people would refuse him arms and men, but his anxiety was always deep lest he err in discharging his trust.

The President was, perhaps, the happiest man in America, when Otis flashed to him the words that peace was at hand.

No doubt the influence of the able and honest Commission had much to do with it, although the unrelenting and masterly advance of the troops gave Aguinaldo a series of revelations of the way the Teutonic races fight when forced to it.

The war with Aguinaldo's forces will prove to be a most fortunate event in restoring order in the Philippines. "First whip the heathen, then take care of them," said an able British General. The heathen can see a bayonet, but cannot see or feel a reason. The victory of our troops means the saving of thousands of lives hereafter, by preventing civil wars. It means the security of property, and the security of women and children. The anti-expansionists dwell upon the loss of lives in this war. Let them understand what it means to establish an order of things by which vast numbers of lives may be saved hereafter, even if the Philippines are relinquished. "One hour of charity," says the Arab proverb, "is worth more than seventy years of prayer." A short war that secures the future safety of millions is worth more than seventy volumes of argument on the indefinable abstract rights that are not girded with common sense.

CALIFORNIA JOURNALISM.

The journals of California do not agree upon a common method of treating the new law which requires every article or picture which is published in a newspaper, and which tends to bring any person into disgrace, to be signed by the writer of it.

Some of them have united to test the constitutionality of the law, and refuse to publish the names of authors. Others are complying with it. All are very mad about it, and "take it out in swearing" at the Legislature. The Argonaut prints the names of the writers with small type so that they are nearly illegible.

There is little prospect, however, of the law being declared unconstitutional, because it does not abridge the right of speech. It merely brings the writers of the articles, which tend to disgrace a person, out of the cover into the open.

Much is said about the power of the Press. For once, a Legislature and the Press have locked horns, and the issue will be interesting. The weakness of the Press lies in the fact that it must atone for the sins of yellow journalism. The vices of partisan journalism invite the anger of decent people. Few men of education care to enter public life for fear of being libeled and slandered. Those in public life must submit to the most virulent abuse.

This advance movement in California may, in the end, do great good. It is the calling of a halt upon the disreputable papers. There will not be so much profit out of scandals that should never be disclosed, or the stories of misfortune that should never be told.

Oahu Plantation Pictured.

One window at the Pacific Hardware Company's Fort street store had a crowd nearly all of yesterday. The display was of Williams' pictures of Oahu plantation, mill and surroundings. The views are excellent in every way, and give to the man-at-home town man a fair conception of the big plant at the new plantation. The new mill is running along smoothly now and the production is figured at not less than 5000 tons. It is reported that the cane on the higher levels is growing much better than had been expected.

Lelo, the native boy who lost an arm in a distressing accident in the press rooms of the Hawaiian Gazette Company some weeks ago, is still at the hospital, but he is able to be about the grounds every day.

TWO MEN EXPLAIN

Pair of Japs Give Their Riot Story in Court.

Say They Made a Peaceful Visit to the Chinese Quarters and Were Assaulted.

The defense began its case in the Kahuku riot matter yesterday morning. A. G. M. Robertson, attorney for defendants, stated, in opening, that he would not attempt to prove that there had been no trouble at the plantation. But he would endeavor to show that the five Japanese arrested before the court had not been implicated in the death of the murdered Chinaman.

The first witness was Manihoro. He testified that on the day following the quarrel between the Jap and Chinaman, in which the former had been worsted, he, with two other Japanese, one of whom had participated in the fight, went over to the house where the Chinaman was. Their mission was to identify the Chinaman who was in the fight of the previous day. Soon after they got there, he testified, they were set upon by the Chinese. Their cries attracted the other Japanese, and the riot resulted.

The next witness was Manihoro's comrade, who was with him when they went to identify the Chinaman. His testimony was substantially the same as Manihoro's. He stated that the fact that they were being beaten drew the other Japanese to their rescue, and that the riot which ensued was not premeditated.

A HOLD-UP.

Ed. Devauchelle Knocked Out and Robbed of \$180 Gold.

Ed Devauchelle, whose name has had an appearance or so in police annals, is quite prominent in this sphere just now. Devauchelle has been sand-bagged. He was "laid out" in metropolitan fashion late Saturday night. Devauchelle was relieved of \$180 in gold which he had not owned a great while. The scene of the hold-up was in the Iwili district. Devauchelle remembers very little of the assault. He was clubbed. The attack was from behind and consisted of not more than a couple of blows. They were strong hits. Devauchelle says he was unconscious for fully a quarter of an hour. It was quite dark in the Iwili neighborhood. Devauchelle saw no men. He may have been done to the ground and out of his nice gold by a lone highwayman, or there may have been a silent squad in the neighborhood. A brother reported at the police station shortly after midnight Saturday night. The man who had been slugged and robbed was at once taken into a private office by Detective Kaapala. Nothing concerning the case could be secured for the press from the police department. A report on the outside is that Devauchelle has a theory which he declines to divulge to the officers.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., May 15, 1894.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val.	Bid. Ask.
MERCANTILE.			
C. Brewer & Co.....	1,900,000	100	107 1/2
SUGAR.			
American Assn. (b).....	750,000	100	140 1/2
" " " " (b).....	2,000,000	100	289
B. W. (b).....	175,000	100	
Haw. Ag. Co. (b).....	400,000	100	
Hawaiian Sugar Co. (b).....	1,400,000	100	220 1/2
Honolulu (b).....	800,000	100	
Honolulu (b).....	1,000,000	100	
Honolulu (b).....	500,000	100	
Kahuku (b).....	500,000	100	150
Kilauea (b).....	1,500,000	100	18
Kilauea (b).....	1,500,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	800,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	150,000	100	30
Kilauea (b).....	400,000	100	13 1/2
Kilauea (b).....	100,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	2,400,000	100	250
Kilauea (b).....	400,000	100	20 1/2
Kilauea (b).....	150,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	500,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	750,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	750,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	1,125,000	100	450
Kilauea (b).....	1,500,000	100	180
Kilauea (b).....	250,000	100	
Kilauea (b).....	750,000	100	390
Kilauea (b).....	250,000	100	190
Kilauea (b).....	125,000	100	
STAMENSHIP CO.			
Wilder & S. Co. (b).....	500,000	100	160
MISCELLANEOUS.			
B. W. (b).....	250,000	100	200
B. W. (b).....	125,000	100	15
B. W. (b).....	84,000	100	
B. W. (b).....	2,000,000	100	150
B. W. (b).....		100	100
B. W. (b).....		100	
B. W. (b).....		100	
B. W. (b).....		100	

Session Sales—Thirty-four American Sugar, paid \$140. 14 Hawaiian Agricultural, \$280. 10 Kilauea, \$18.

Outside Sales Reported—Ten American Sugar, assessable, \$107.50, 15 American Sugar, assessable, \$105, 23 Hawaiian Agricultural, \$285, 35 Wailuku, paid, \$187.50, 22 Oahu, \$300, 20 Pioneer Mill, \$425, 20 Pioneer Mill, \$430. Quotation Changes—Twenty-seven.

Trial of Rioters.

Deputy Attorney-General Atkinson was at Kahuku plantation all of Friday night and Saturday securing additional evidence against the Japanese rioters on trial in the Circuit Court. It is expected that some interesting and direct testimony will be brought out early this week. A couple of Chinese were on the stand Saturday. The court was in session the whole of the afternoon.

HAS BEEN CITED

(Continued from Page One.)

poses and says that he has read the foregoing information and knows the contents thereof, and that the matters and things therein stated are true of his own knowledge, except as to matters alleged on information and belief and as to the same he believes them to be true.

A. S. HUMPHREYS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1899.

HARRIET E. WILDER.

Notary Public.

ORDER OF CITATION.

Let a citation issue commanding Henry E. Cooper to appear before this Court at a term thereof to be held in the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, commencing on the 19th day of June, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to answer the foregoing information.

Dated, Honolulu May 15, 1899.

W. F. FEEAR.

First Associate Justice, Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.—In the matter of Henry E. Cooper, an Attorney at Law. The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Republic or His Deputy Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Henry E. Cooper to appear before the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Court Room, Alilani Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday the 19th day of June, 1899, then and there to answer the annexed prayer of the information of A. S. Humphreys.

And have you then there this writ with your return thereon.

Witness the Honorable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this 15th day of May, 1899.

GEORGE LUCAS.

CORRECTED LIST.

Britishers Who Will Direct the Queen's Birthday Celebration.

President, W. R. Hoare, H. B. M.'s Consul.

Secretary, W. Horace Wright.

Treasurer, Robert Catton.

Special Hall Committee—J. S. Bailey, W. H. Pain, F. Davey, W. Wright, Robert Catton, C. M. V. Forster, R. A. Jordan, Dr. Sloggett, Fred Harrison, D. Logan, E. B. Thomas.

Finance Committee—T. Rain Walker, chairman; W. M. Giffard, A. S. Clegg, W. H. Pain, T. M. Starkey, J. A. Kennedy, W. B. Jordan, Hugh McIntyre, Tom May, John Phillips, F. M. Swamy, S. C. Allen, W. H. Baird, Alatau T. Atkinson, W. F. Wilson, Godfrey Brown, Chas. Girdler, Geo. W. Macfarlane, C. G. Ballentyne, F. B. Auerbach, Wm. Mutch, C. G. Irwin, Henry Waterhouse, Col. J. H. Soper, James H. Boyd, J. W. Girvin, A. Brown, T. Lindsay.

Invitation and Reception Committee—Dr. H. V. Murray, W. L. Stanley, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, T. Clive Davies, John S. Walker, Dr. Robt. McKibbin, Mark P. Robinson, W. C. Sproull, Wray Taylor, Fred Harrison, J. Monahan, Rev. V. H. Kitchin, J. Lightfoot, Geo. S. Harris, Charles Creighton, Dr. Humphreys, T. G. Ballentyne, John G. Rothwell, C. B. Wilson, George Manson, J. W. Smith, W. C. Weedon, Percy Lishman, Rev. J. Usher, Frank May, Rev. J. T. Lane, Dr. Miner, Dr. Rowat, J. A. Hughes, W. E. Burnett.

Floor Committee—A. St. M. Mackintosh, Fred Whitney, Ernest Wodehouse, H. W. M. Mist, A. B. Scrimgeour, Ed Stiles, L. Hart, O. St. J. Gilbert, C. G. Ballentyne, W. G. Singlehurst, J. M. Monahan, S. P. Woods, E. B. Giffard, A. Garvie, Capt. Tullett, R. A. Jordan, W. S. Luce, Geo. Smithies, J. Harris MacKenzie, C. T. Day, J. W. Harvey, J. H. Walker, R. H. Wodehouse, M. Brasch, J. H. Catton, L. de la Ward, J. Abernethy, P. D. Keillett, A. R. Hatfield, E. A. Moss, Wm. Thompson.

Refreshment Committee—W. W. Wright, W. A. Henshall, T. S. Douglas, F. Davey, W. Lishman, J. Cowan, John T. Wright, W. C. Roe, T. W. Rawlins, H. C. Reid, T. Krouse, Fred Harrison, Sidney V. Turner, G. J. Waller, J. S. Bailey, J. D. McVeigh, T. McTighe, J. T. Porteous.

Decorations Committee—George Dall, Viggo Jacobsen, W. H. Pain, E. B. Thomas, Fred Redward, T. McMillan, J. Lucas, W. White, J. Lightfoot, J. E. Westbrook, Robert Sharpe, D. Haugts, T. McIntyre, T. Lucas, Geo. Turner, Wm. Walker, J. Richardson, F. Waterhouse, A. M. Hewett, H. Wooten, H. J. Platts, F. Harvey, P. Rosenthal, C. F. Hall, H. B. Hewitt.

Printing and Advertising—Daniel Logan, W. Horace Wright, Wray Taylor, H. L. Herbert, J. Smith, A. P. Morris, R. A. Anderson.

All communications for the secretary should be addressed to post office box 670.

A Guarantee Demanded.

To insure continuance of direct and regular steamer communication with the coast Hilo must do something substantial for the Seattle company which brought the Garonne to the country. The ultimatum was given out at the capital of the Island of Hawaii last week by E. W. McGinnis, general traffic manager for the British-American line. The encouragement required is \$2000 in freight pay on each down trip. Nothing is said about the up trips at this time. It is proposed that the Hilo Chamber of Commerce take the matter in hand.

Ben is to Leave.

Ben Bruns, the Kickapoo comedian, is booked to leave for the Mainland by the Australia and will get away if he and Dr. Hunter can settle up their business affairs in time. Mr. Bruns is a genuine character. He is quite a young man, but has marked talent for the stage, as well as good business and literary ability. In his way he has accomplished wonders in Hawaii. He had

been here but a few weeks when he was able to give all the native songs correctly and after three months in the country districts of Hawaii he was able to speak the vernacular quite well. Bruns personally is a fine fellow and an accomplished entertainer. He has made many friends all over the group and wants to come back here and live. His home is in Chicago, where he has a charming wife and two interesting children, to say nothing of a stable of fine horses and a kennel of royally bred dogs.

New Broker.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange elected to membership yesterday Albert Raas, B. F. Dillingham and C. J. Falk. Six active city brokers, who had applied for seats, and a second exchange will now be organized.

Albert Raas is a capitalist now making his second visit to Hawaii, having been here about nine months ago. He will open up an office at once. Mr. Raas has San Francisco and New York financial connections. B. F. Dillingham is the "author" of Kihel, Oahu, Greater Wailua and other plantations, as well as the Oahu Railway. He is one of the principals in Olia plantation and the Hawaii Railroad. C. J. Falk, formerly with the Wilder S. S. Company at Mahukona, Hawaii, is now with R. R. Hind, a plantation and transportation factor of the big Island. Mr. Falk will come to Honolulu and open an office.

IN THE OPEN AIR

Presentation of As You Like It at Oahu College.

The Rain Did Not Interfere—Large Attendance—Pleased Audience—Mrs. Currier.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a very good audience attended the out-of-door performance of "As You Like It," given by Miss Waldorf and company in Punahou college grounds last evening for the benefit of the Associated Charities of Honolulu. Besides those who occupied seats there must have been over seventy-five carriage parties present.

No audience could have been in better humor. They applauded everything and were in hearty sympathy with the players who dared the chance of spoiling costumes to fill their contract. The scene was the most brilliant that could be imagined. The grounds were brilliantly lighted by Washington lamps, and the effect of a Forest of Arden in the tropics was most realistic. Mrs. Ada Dow Currier said: "I have played many out-of-door performances of 'As You Like It' in my time, but none have been so brilliant as this in natural surroundings. I am sympathetic of the audience and the beautiful environment made us all do our best."

The old "South" room was used as a dressing room, and a palm leaf hedge was artistically arranged around a plot of about a quarter of an acre for a stage on the right of the driveway in what old Punahouites will remember as the melon patch. The seats were arranged in half circles up to the driveway, leaving good vantage ground for the carriages in the driveway. The voices of all the performers could be heard perfectly in the open air, which is conclusive evidence that the acoustics in the Opera house are bad and that something should be done to remedy the defect.

Miss Waldorf's Rosalind was, if possible, better than her performance at the Opera house. The fresh air and poetic surroundings seemed to have an exhilarating effect not only on the gifted actress, but the entire company. Mr. McVay's exceptional reading of the seven ages was greatly appreciated. Mr. McGregor's Orlando and Mr. Hernandez's Touchstone were frequently applauded. In the second act Miss Waldorf was presented with a beautiful cluster of finest water lilies, and the good-natured audience became riotous in their applause.

The management of the Waldorf company are enthusiastic in their praises of Professor Hooper and Mr. Barwick, in charge of the grounds, and of the ladies, especially of Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Fuller of the Associated Charities.

Mr. Hecht Purchases.

Bert Hecht, the San Francisco broker, who was prominent some weeks ago in the Makaweli option, has made a heavy purchase. He secured on Saturday a block of in the neighborhood of 500 shares of Pioneer Mill stock at \$415 a share. It is said that Mr. Hecht has an option on 290 more shares at \$42 50 a share. The intention of the broker is reported to be to place this gilt-edged stock in the East. Mr. Hecht has also invested in Oahu at about \$265 a share. This was some days ago.

Pioneer was active on Saturday afternoon at \$425 and \$430.

Wailua assessable is now on the up grade, and Oahu is in sharp demand.

PROSPECT OF A LUMBER WAR.

SANTA CRUZ, May 3.—A lumber war is threatened. The price has already fallen from \$9 to \$7 a thousand. This is a result of the lumber combine in San Francisco being broken.

THE FIRST GAME

Artillerymen Play Base Ball at Makiki.

Good Form Shown in Practice—Prospects for the Season Now Seem Bright.

The baseball players are rapidly "getting together." Although as yet there has been no official meeting, it is known that all the teams are anxious for the opening.

It has been decided that instead of a team from Battery I alone the team will represent the whole artillery battalion. This will be better in every way. The team will be stronger and it will have the backing of all the men who wear the uniform. Four players will be selected from each of the batteries. This will give sixteen men, enough to provide substitutes and alternates. J. Kimble has been elected manager and J. Ayatt will captain the team in the game to be played on the 24th. The permanent captain will be selected later.

Yesterday afternoon there was a practice game at Makiki between two teams from Batteries I and N. The game was a good one when the fact that the players have had little practice is considered. At the end of seven innings the game was called, the score being 9 to 7 in favor of the boys from I. Duke McNichol, one of the "promoters" of the Stars, was an interested spectator of the game. "That means that the season will be a good one," he said, "and the Stars will have to play ball if they mean to win the pennant."

The managers of the three teams will meet tomorrow and decide upon the final plans. The association has already met the league half way, and the financial plan suggested in the Advertiser will be adopted. That is, the association will take "fifty per cent. of the league's portion twenty-five per cent will go to the winning team, fifteen per cent to the losing team, and ten per cent to the league. By this method it is hoped to avoid the deficit which has hitherto invariably resulted.

A NOTED TRANSPORT.

The Hospital Ship Solace Arrives From Manila.

The U. S. T. Ship Solace, formerly a hospital ship, Dunlap commander, arrived from Manila via Yokohama yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and anchored in the stream.

She left Manila April 23d, and sailed from Yokohama May 5th, after taking on coal. She will remain in port only long enough to coal, when she will proceed to San Francisco. She has on board a large number of sailors whose terms of service have expired, or who are invalided. Among the passengers are Lieuts. Minett and Grogan of the Bennington.

The officers of the Solace are as follows: Captain, Dunlap, Lieut. Coffin, executive officer; Lieut. Kimmel, navigating officer, Lieut. M. S. Miller, Ensigns E. H. Campbell and W. T. Curverius, Chief Engineer Pickrell, Surgeon Rush, Assistant Surgeon Lippert, Paymaster Bryan, Pay Clerk Hudson, Carpenter Barn, Lieut. of Marines Walker. She carries a crew of about four hundred men.

At the outbreak of the war the Solace was one of the first vessels purchased as a hospital ship, and was used most effectively in Cuban waters.

ELIHU THOMSON.

Tug Sent to Search for the Disabled Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The tug Relief was sent out yesterday afternoon to search for the Elihu Thomson. The City of Peking is due today, and it is possible that she may pick up the Thomson, as she broke down right in the track of ocean steamers, and if there is any wind at all Captain Whitney will keep his vessel as nearly as possible within signaling distance of passing steamers.

Captain Whitney is well known in San Francisco. He was formerly commander of the Centennial. His passenger, S. Fulmer, yesterday expressed his high appreciation of Captain Whitney's actions after the accident, and said that he stands willing at any time to cross the continent at his own expense to testify to the circumstances of the breakdown and Whitney's subsequent conduct.

The Thomson's cargo consists of 11-800 bags of sugar. She is owned by the Saginaw Steel Steamship Company and is one of the vessels that came around from the Atlantic more than a year ago to participate in the Alaska travel.

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—P. E. Orlinham, Gears Mills, La. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Stop Coughing!

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cough tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the 'coughing in the throat ceases; the spasm weakens; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble, quiets the inflammation and makes a permanent cure. Begun in time, it is the one great preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

LOCAL GREVITIES.

Panahan, sales \$42 and \$42 25.

Mama Plantation, sales \$17.50.

Kilauea Plantation, sales \$32.50.

Sugar, 4%, firm and held higher.

Hutchinson Plantation, sales \$35.37 1/2.

H. C. has gone back to sales at \$124 to \$123 75.

Robt. Swan Scrimgeour is ill at the Queen's Hospital.

J. A. Hopper and wife expect to leave for the coast today.

P. M. Wakefield and wife return to Hilo by the Kinau today.

United States postage stamps surcharged for use in Cuba have been received here.

L. L. Lapierre, of the Board of Health, is on duty again after an illness of ten days.

Minister Damon takes to the duties of the Interior Department with grace and enthusiasm.

Fruit growers of Cuba are making heavy shipments of pineapples to Chicago and Cincinnati, via Tampa.

The new residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Irwin at San Francisco will not be ready for occupancy much under two years.

The S. S. Cleveland, known all over the Pacific as a "proper hoodoo," reached Manila from Honolulu in twenty-five days.

C. A. Peterson is home by the America Maru. Mrs. Peterson has gone East, where she will be joined by her husband in the fall.

Kopp & Co. have just received a large consignment of fancy carved parlor chairs. New line of chiffoniers, ladies desks and toilet tables.

L. T. Grant, superintendent of the Hilo Electric Light works, has returned to the Islands from the coast. He was a passenger by the America Maru.

Edward Politz, the broker, writes that he was unable to take either the Australia or America Maru for Honolulu, but that he will be here within a month.

J. J. Perrine, at one time in the customs service here and now with the American troops in the Philippines, has been quite ill in the hospital at Manila for some time.

Col. W. H. Cornwell is on his native soil again after a combined business and pleasure trip to the Orient. Col. Cornwell will now put his shoulder to the wheel in Jockey Club affairs.

Harry Murray, a Honolulu boy with the First Nebraska Regiment on Luzon, writes graphically of the fighting at Malolos. Harry is now in good health and finds the work hard, but the excitement exhilarating.

Edward Damon and bride arrived by the Gaelic and will remain in Honolulu. They are from Edinburg and have visited relatives in the Orient.

Dr. Wetzel, who came to Hawaii with Maj. Langdon's battalion of U. S. V. Engineers, is back from San Francisco to remain in the Islands. Dr. Wetzel will be Government physician at Lahaina and leaves for his post tomorrow. He has had hospital experience in New York and Cincinnati and was a practitioner at Salt Lake when the war opened.

Rev. Chas. M. Hyde was not so well Saturday as he had been for a week before, but with his devoted wife was a passenger for the States by the Gaelic. Rev. Gordon, who is an M. D. as well as a D. D., and others aboard the steamer, will assist Mrs. Hyde in caring for her ailing husband.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NOT IN A TRUST

Andrew Carnegie Retires From Business.

NEW METHODS REPULSIVE TO HIM

Is Against the Great Combinations. Fears Social Revolution—Political Attitude.

PITTSBURGH, May 5.—Andrew Carnegie's retirement from the steel business has aroused considerable interest here in his old home, but to many his decision has caused no surprise. Carnegie viewed with uneasiness the gradual incorporation of the various iron and steel industries into trusts, and anticipated the time when his company, in self-defense, must follow in the same line.

Mr. Carnegie believes that trusts will yet lead to a political revolution, and he is said not to like them. The nearest approach to one he was ever in, the famous steel rail pool, was only a temporary agreement as to prices between business competitors. Several weeks ago Carnegie referred somewhat sarcastically to the modern industrial combination, "with its trappings of preferred and common stocks and bonds," and said he preferred the "old-fashioned" way of selling iron and steel.

It is well known that the famous ironmaster is an anti-imperialist, and thinks the coming Presidential campaign will be fought with the anti-trust and the anti-expansion people on the same side. As chief stockholder in the Carnegie Company, and that company a member of the trust monster, he would occupy an illogical position in the anti-trust and anti-expansion party. By selling out his interest he will be able to devote his time, attention and money to his endeavor to bring about the success of the anti-expansion propaganda.

To the suggestion that the hatred entertained toward him by union labor may cause his advocacy of any public question to be of doubtful utility to the cause, his friends reply that it was not Carnegie, but H. C. Frick, who conducted the Homestead strike, that his approval of Frick's course was only a demonstration of loyalty to a business partner, and that he considers himself really a good friend of labor.

Carnegie could not associate with any party believing in free silver at 16 to 1, but he has confidence in himself and expects to be able to eliminate that troublesome question from the next campaign.

Indeed, the theory is advanced that the decision to retire from the trust-threatened business field may have been born at the famous conference which he and W. J. Bryan held in New York last winter.

OAHU'S MILL.

The New Machinery Started Up for the Season.

The Oahu mill started running Thursday and continued throughout yesterday. Everything is working very satisfactorily. The first day about twenty cars of cane were put through. Progress was necessarily slow, as those in charge did not wish to put the new machinery to an over severe test. Occasional stops were made to correct some small detail, but on the whole the machinery worked far better than was expected, considering that it is all new and that some of the employees are as yet not familiar with their duties. Yesterday's run was steady and much more cane was put through. There were a number of visitors present and all were very much pleased at the good showing which the mill made.

A Customs Case.

J. C. Cohen, who has been in the commission business here for some time, was arrested at the instigation of the customs authorities yesterday on a charge of avoiding duties. He at once provided a bond of \$1000 to appear in District Court this morning. The officials at the water front represent that Mr. Cohen has been getting in five-pound packages of coffee as one-pound packages. The duty on coffee is seven cents a pound. Mr. Cohen claims that it is all a mistake. His account is that the packages were evidently billed as weighing one pound and that he so delivered them to customers. He shows the invoices and has engaged Attorney Humphries to defend him.

To Decorate the Drill Shed.

The choice of a hall for the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday being now definitely settled, the decoration committee will get to work early next week at the drill shed. Mr. George L. Dall, the chairman, has already offered some valuable sugges-

tions, and Viggo Jacobson, it is believed, will endeavor to introduce one or two novelties in the way of ornamental lettering and artistic devices.

Progressive Japanese.

Mr. S. Fujita and Capt. F. Fujita, the latter a member of the pay department of the Japanese navy, are passengers for Yokohama by the America. Mr. S. Fujita has been in the United States for some months in the interest of a large syndicate which has important street railway properties and concessions in Japan. He has looked at all the systems in the large cities of the United States and is most impressed with the use of compressed air. He believes that air motors will be adopted by his syndicate.

Reservoir Site.

Minister Damon in his capacity of Minister of Interior, with a party of surveyors made an inspection of the grounds in the vicinity of Diamond Head yesterday morning with the view of establishing a water supply reservoir. Surveys will be made of all practicable sites.

A HAMMER USED

Doctor Hints on a Weapon of the Riot.

Testimony of Several Witnesses—One Jap Identified—Jurors Not Suffering.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The first witness put on yesterday in the Kahuku Japanese case was a Chinaman. He testified in regard to the opening of the assault, and identified one of the Japs as the one who attacked one of the Chinamen who died from the wounds received.

Edward Worthington, head luna at Kahuku, was the next witness called. He did not see the beginning of the trouble. When he heard that the riot was in progress he immediately rode to the scene. He then directed his efforts to stopping the trouble. He was unable to identify any of the Japs.

Dr. Hubert Wood testified in regard to the wounds received by the Chinese. Death was caused in one instance from the effects of a fracture of the skull, the wound having been made with some heavy instrument, probably a hammer.

J. W. Stone, another of the plantation lunas, gave testimony similar to that of Worthington. He did not see the beginning of the riot, but had done all he could to quell it after he arrived.

George Kamaka, one of the police officers of that district, told of his efforts in suppressing the trouble. He was the first policeman to arrive on the scene. When he got there the first assault had already been made.

The prosecution will probably finish putting on their witnesses this afternoon. The defense will begin Monday. The jury seems to be getting more enjoyment out of the case than any one else. Only when they find that in cutting out of the papers everything connected with the trial some other readable article has been shorn of its meaning, do they begin to bemoan their lot. They have obtained glimpses of the show bills while going to and returning from the courtroom and are now talking of hiring a box on the opening night. That is, of course, if the powers that be permit.

FORTIFYING CANARY ISLANDS.

Spain to Expend Five Million Pesetas on the work.

MADRID, May 3.—The Cabinet Council today decided to devote 5,000,000 pesetas to improving the fortifications in the Canary islands. Special consideration was given to a dispatch from General Rios, Spain's representative in the Philippines, expressing his belief that the Washington Government will show a conciliatory attitude regarding Spain's claims to the large sums of money the Americans have confiscated in the Philippines and the Council decided that the Spanish financial commission should remain in Manila to deal with the sums to be restored.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Roseville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

P. T. C. TEAM WINS

One Tennis Championship Is Now Settled.

Honors Go to Miss Hoffman and C. H. W. Norton—Take First Three Sets—Singles.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

To Miss Hoffman and C. H. W. Norton goes the tennis mixed double championship of 1899. This was determined yesterday, when they won three straight sets from Miss Dillingham and Geo. Fuller, the Punahou representatives who had qualified for the final. To each of the winners will be presented a handsome silver cup.

This was the first final that has been played so far in the tournament. Consequently when the players appeared on the courts there was loud applause from the large crowd which had gathered. The flag and pennants fluttered a welcome, the umpire called play and the match was on.

For a time it looked as if another surprise were in store for the spectators. The Punahou team was playing fast tennis. The swift serves of Miss Dillingham and the all around playing of Geo. Fuller rapidly placed three games to their credit. The Pacific team soon got down to work, however, and from that time on there was no doubt as to the final result. The playing of Miss Hoffman was a revelation. It is only fair to say that she outplayed her partner, who also put up a good game.

Probably what will be one of the most interesting matches of the tournament will take place today when Miss Hart defends her title as champion against Miss Hoffman.

After exciting rallies yesterday in which both teams played brilliantly the first set went to Miss Hoffman and Mr. Norton, 6-3.

The next two sets were repetitions of the first. They were much more interesting than the score would indicate. Not a point was won until it had been well contested. Both sets finally went to the winners of the first, 6-0, 6-2.

Congratulations were immediately showered upon the players, winners and losers alike. The Punahou representatives had fought well against what is probably the strongest mixed double team that has played on local courts.

This afternoon the lady championship of the Islands will be decided. It will be well worth attending, for it is not often that two as able players as Miss Hoffman and Miss Hart meet on opposite sides of the net.

DON'T NEGLECT.

A Common Case of Piles—It May Lead to Serious Results.

(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter.

Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap but effective remedy right at the start because at such a time seated cases several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure a single pot will effect a cure while in the old chronic deep seated cases several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, Railway and General Contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca" Bankstown, has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full.

February 14, 1899.

Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co.,

76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W.,

Dear Sirs—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your ointment advertised I bought a pot—and did not use more than one-half of it, now six months ago—and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

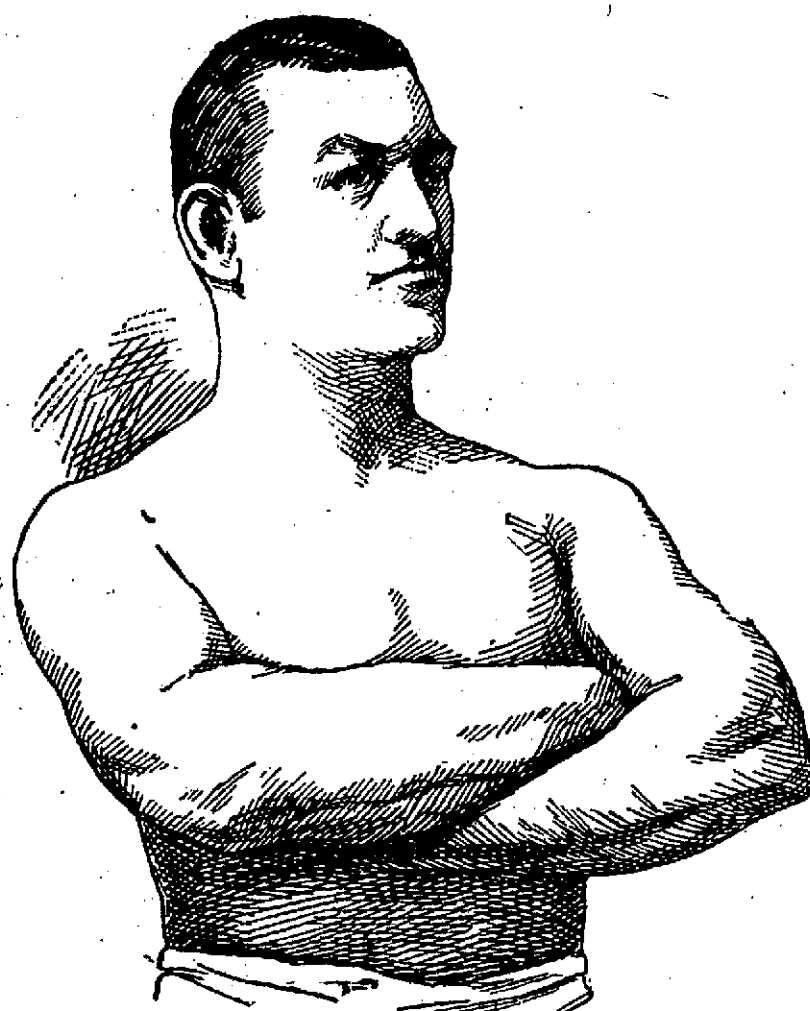
Yours gratefully,

William Gilliver.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows, for it cured him, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not that the best possible kind of proof? Could there be better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
Honolulu, Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, DUNCAN & CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

—DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$5.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$55.00.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is,

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

READ THE ADVERTISER

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,660,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 43,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,

£18,558,989.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000 £
Subscribed - - - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0
2—Fire Funds - - - 2,728,819 7 6
3—Life and Annuity Funds - - - 10,127,670 1 0
£18,558,989 8 6

Revenue Fire Branch.....£181,277 8 9

Revenue Life and Annuity - - - 1,874,611 1 0

Branches.....£2,027,888 4 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

